

**REMARKS**

Claims 1, 4-11 and 14-26 have been examined. Claims 1, 11 and 21-25 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), and claims 4-10, 14-20 and 26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

**I. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,940,073 to Klosterman et al. (“Klosterman”)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 11 and 21-25 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Klosterman.

**A. Claim 1**

Applicant submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited reference. For example, claim 1 recites that a displaying device extracts program information within a display time band having a predetermined time range of a starting and ending time set in advance, and within a display channel range including the channel of the program which is most recently received, if the date set by the setting device is not the present day.

The Examiner maintains that Klosterman discloses the above feature. In particular, the Examiner refers to Figure 4(a) of Klosterman which shows that a range of schedule information includes the “current time” plus some range, such as an hour (pgs. 2 and 3 of Office Action). The Examiner maintains that the current time, plus the hour, discloses the claimed time band set in advance. However, the cited portion fails to teach or suggest a predetermined time range having a *starting time* and an *ending time*, as recited in claim 1. The current time disclosed in

Klosterman will always change, and be updated, and as such, there is no set start and end time which are determined in advance.

As disclosed in the non-limiting embodiment on pg. 29, line 10 to pg. 30, line 20 of the present Application, when a user changes the day of the week, the time band display area becomes AM 00:00 to 03:00. If a user again changes the day of the week, the time band display area will again become AM 00:00 to 03:00. Thus, no matter what the current time is, the programs will be displayed during the predetermined starting and ending time that are set in advance.

In view of the above, Applicant submits that information displayed for a “current time” (i.e., Klosterman) fails to teach or suggest the claimed display time band which is set in advance.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited reference, and respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

**B. Claims 11 and 25**

Applicant submits that claims 11 and 25 are patentable over the cited reference for at least analogous reasons as presented above for claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejections.

**C. Claims 21-24**

Since claims 21-24 are dependent upon one of claims 1 or 11, Applicant submits that such claims are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

**III. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Klosterman and Florin**

The Examiner has rejected claims 4 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Klosterman and Florin. However, since claims 4 and 14 are dependent upon claims 1 and 11, respectively, and Florin fails to cure the deficient teachings of claims 1 and 11, as set forth above, Applicant submits that claims 4 and 14 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

**IV. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Klosterman and U.S. Patent No. 6,505,348 to Knowles et al. (“Knowles”)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Klosterman and Knowles.

**A. Claim 5**

Applicant submits that claim 5 is patentable over the cited references. For example, claim 5 recites that if the selected program cell is changed in a direction along the time axis by the program cell selecting device and if the changed and selected program cell exceeds the display time range of the program table displayed before changing the selected program cell, the

displaying device displays the program table in which the start time of the changed and selected program cell is automatically positioned within a leading display time band.

The Examiner acknowledges that Klosterman fails to disclose the above features, but contends that Knowles does. In particular, the Examiner refers to Figure 12 of Knowles, and column 20, lines 1-8, and maintains that the range of time “9:30 PM - 10:30 PM” in Figure 12 of Knowles discloses a “display time band” (pg. 3 of Office Action). Applicant submits, however, that the cited portion of Knowles merely discusses a theme guide, where all programs of a certain “theme” are displayed. For example, the theme of Fig. 12 is “movies.” There is no set time range of the table. Rather, the movies are listed solely by their starting time, such that an entire program time band table is not displayed.

As recited in claim 5, if the selected program cell is changed in a direction along a time axis, the start time of the changed and selected program cell is “automatically” positioned within a leading display time band. On the other hand, in Knowles, the theme guide screen merely lists current and future programs that fit a subcategory. After viewing the programs, a user can sort the programs by time, but this must be specially selected by the user using a “SORT BY” feature in row 146 (Fig. 12; col. 20, lines 9-21). Thus, even if Applicant assumes *arguendo* that Knowles discloses a type of time band, the user must select programs to be sorted by time after the programs fitting a subcategory are already displayed. Accordingly, Knowles fails to teach that the start time of a changed and selected *program cell* is “automatically” positioned within a leading display time band.

Further, in regard to column 20, lines 60-67 of Knowles, the reference teaches that if the cursor is on the bottom entry of the theme guide page, and the user presses the “↓” button, the next page of Theme entries will be displayed, while the cursor goes to the first entry on the next page. If the user is already at the bottom of the list, the system will display a “bottom” message (col. 20, lines 60-67). Applicant submits that such teachings, i.e., a cursor scrolling through a list of entries, fails to teach or suggest that a start time of a changed and selected program cell is automatically positioned within a leading display time band, as recited in claim 5.

In summary, Applicant submits that there is no “display time band” as recited in claim 5. The themes are just listed as a page, and the user scrolls through the pages to see all the movies. If the user uses the “SORT BY” feature, the page displays only a start time of each movie shown. There is no end time, such that there is a time “band.” Accordingly, the theme table of Knowles will never have an entry that “exceeds” a display time range, such that when the movie that exceeds the time range is selected, the selected movie may be positioned within a leading display time band. Rather, the user just scrolls through the theme page, and when the user gets to the end of the page (i.e., the last entry), the user scrolls through the next page.

In view of the above, Applicant submits that Knowles fails to cure the deficient teachings of Klosterman, and submits that claim 5 is patentable over the cited references.

**B. Claims 6, 8, 9 and 10**

Since claims 6, 8, 9 and 10 are dependent upon claim 5, Applicant submits that such claims are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

**C. Claims 15 and 26**

Method claims 15 and 26 recite that if the selected program cell is changed in a direction along the time axis by the program cell selecting device and if the changed and selected program cell exceeds the display time range of the program table displayed before changing the selected program cell, the displaying device displays the program table in which the start time of the changed and selected program cell is automatically positioned within a leading display time band.

For at least analogous reasons as presented above for claim 5, Applicant submits that Knowles fails to cure the deficient teachings of Klosterman.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 15 and 26.

**D. Claims 16, 18, 19 and 20**

Since claims 16, 18, 19 and 20 are dependent upon claim 15, Applicant submits that such claims are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

**V. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Klosterman, Knowles and U.S. Patent No. 6,230,323 to Hama et al. (“Hama”)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 7 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Klosterman, Knowles and Hama. However, since claims 7 and 17 are dependent upon claims 5 and 15, respectively, and Hama fails to cure the deficient teachings of

Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116  
U.S. Application No. 09/731,981

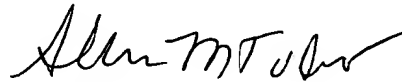
Klosterman and Knowles, in regard to claims 5 and 15, Applicant submits that claims 7 and 17 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

## VI. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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